

miles north of Cape Columbia, returning from 86 degrees north latitude in command of the supporting party.

(Signed) ROBERT E. PEARY.

FAST SLEDGE TRIP

Peary Made Rapid Progress Over Ice of Open Polar Sea.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Commander Peary's dispatch, though very condensed, tells clearly the leading facts in the story, not only of Peary's journey to the North Pole, but also of a remarkably fast sledge trip over the ice of the open polar sea. The dispatch says that the Roosevelt passed the winter of 1908-1909 at Cape Sheridan, on the coast of Grantland, the narrow channels, several hundreds of miles in length, leading from Cape Sabine to the Arctic Ocean. This journey is apt to be very difficult and sometimes impossible, but the conditions were evidently favorable for the ship disappeared in the fog while the crew of Peary's auxiliary, the Erek, were watching her departure from Etah, made a very good passage through the long channels and arrived safely on the shores of the sea, where the explorer was to start on his sledges for the North Pole.

But at Cape Sheridan he was not as far west as he had probably hoped to attain. He had announced his intention in the previous year of making his sledge route to the pole along some meridian much further to the west of his route in 1906, when he made the highest north attained up to that time—87 degrees 6 minutes.

On that occasion he was greatly impeded by the rapid drift of the ice to the east, which a little retarded his progress north, and, worse still, carried him so far to the east that he had to make his landing on the coast of North Greenland, many days' march from the Roosevelt, his base of supplies.

Near Old Berth. Not far from its old berth on his expedition of 1905-06, he tried very hard to force the Roosevelt a good distance to the west of Cape Sheridan. But the ice baffled him. For one reason or another, on the edge of the Arctic winter last year, he did not or could not take his vessel along the Northern coast of Grantland to the west of Cape Sheridan, and so spent last winter not very far from her old berth in the ice in the winter of 1906-1907.

The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt on February 15 while it was still practically dark in that latitude. The sun scarcely begins to peer above the hills for a few minutes a day, even several hundred miles to the south of the coast where the Roosevelt was wintering. It comes into view a little later in that more Northern latitude, and the party made slow time to the west as it felt its way along.

It is no wonder that it took the party fifteen days to travel westward as far as Cape Columbia. It is very likely, however, that Commander Peary succeeded before winter set in in catching supplies to the westward, so as to accelerate a little the westward movement of the sledge party before it struck out northward over the sea.

Arriving at Cape Columbia on March 15, the sledges turned to the north on the sea ice. The explorer had laid much stress upon the fact that he intended to travel much further to the west than on his trip in 1906. His dispatch shows, however, that he did not take the sledge party further to the west than he did on his earlier trip. If, therefore, his route was really much farther west than that which he had traversed last year, it is likely that he traveled a considerable distance to the northwest over the sea of ice.

Conditions Favorable. Conditions for sledgeing could not have been very unfavorable for the journey, both north and south, not counting the detentions at water openings made in very bad time for sledgeing on the ice of the open polar sea.

It is not at all unusual in sledge work, within forty or fifty miles of the land, for the pressure of the ice on the coast to result in the breaking and piling up of the ice into pressure ridges from 25 to 100 feet in height, and some times of great length, so that it is difficult either to cross or to circumvent them.

Commander Peary says nothing in his summary of being detained by pressure ridges or hummocks, and it is very certain that his trip with no impediment of this sort, such as made his attempts to reach the pole in 1902 a continuous and terrible struggle.

Cook and Peary Expeditions Seen at a Glance

ROBERT E. PEARY.

Ship.....Roosevelt.
Sailed.....July 1, 1908.
Days.....300.
Eskimos.....20.
Last word to civil.....
zation.....Oct. 8, 1908.
Reached North Pole, April 6, 1909.
Nativity.....Cresson, Pa.
Age.....Fifty-three.

FREDERICK A. COOK.

Ship.....J. R. Bradley.
Sailed.....Aug. 1, 1907.
Days.....100.
Eskimos.....30.
Last word to civil.....
zation.....Mar. 18, 1908.
Reached North Pole, April 21, 1908.
Nativity.....Chillicothe, N. Y.
Age.....Forty-four.

S.S.S. REMOVES BLOOD HUMORS

Every pore and gland of the skin is employed in the necessary work of preserving its smooth, even texture, softening and cleansing it, and regulating the temperature of our bodies. This is done by an evaporation through each tiny outlet, which goes on continually day and night. When the blood becomes infected with humors and acids, a certain percentage of these impurities also pass off with the natural evaporation, and their sour, fiery nature irritates and inflames the skin, and dries up its natural oils, causing pimples, boils, pustules or some itching rash, or hard, scaly skin affection. S.S.S. cures skin troubles of every kind by neutralizing the acids and removing the humors from the blood. S.S.S. cools the acid-heated circulation, builds it up to its normal strength and thickness, multiplies its nutritious, red corpuscles, and enriches it in every way. Then the skin, instead of being irritated and diseased by the exuding acid matter, is nourished, soothed and softened by this cooling, healthy stream of blood. S.S.S. the greatest of blood purifiers, expels all foreign matter and surely cures Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and all other diseases and affections of the skin. It removes pimples, blackheads, and other unsightly blemishes from the skin and assists in restoring a good complexion. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired free to all who write.

"Berup's Clothes"



Suit Cases—the kind that every one needs for every kind of a trip are here. Solid leather, \$8.

There are many makers of suit cases, and some of them make a much better case to sell at \$5 than others. We offer you the best.

Come and see. Everything else for travelers from Toilet Cases to Wardrobe Trunks. (Basement.)

COOK CONFIDENT

TRUTH WILL WIN

(Continued From Page One—Column 1.)

case I should be alive. For this I have documentary proof." This is Dr. Frederick A. Cook's reply to Commander Peary.

Coming so quickly upon other dramatic incidents of the week, Commander Peary's dispatch denying that Dr. Cook had achieved the triumph for which he has been feted and honored in Copenhagen beyond the lot of any other private person, has been read here with feelings of amazement and concern. But Dr. Cook himself seems in nowise disturbed. He was perfectly cool, and apparently unmoved when confronted to-night by telegrams from the United States saying that Commander Peary had denounced him as an impostor. His demeanor has not changed in the slightest from the day he landed at Copenhagen.

Has the Proof. Dr. Cook's friends had urged him to their utmost to make any statement possible for the public, but he had said repeatedly that all he had to say for the present was that he possessed the proofs that he had visited the North Pole on April 21, 1908. Those proofs were convincing, and in fact, he said, would be given to the world.

When it was suggested to him that his chances of proving his case might be ruined unless he made a satisfactory statement immediately, he smiled—his usual quiet smile—and asked how could a man be ruined by popular clamor calling him an impostor when he had proofs of his case, which could be had by the public, as he had oftentimes repeated, when they were in proper form to be given out.

Regarding the controversy over his alleged taking of Peary's stores, Dr. Cook asserts that he has written and given other satisfactory evidence that Peary took his stores, perhaps believing him dead.

Harry Whitney is personally acquainted with all the facts and perhaps what he has to say when he returns may be interesting," added the explorer.

Then Cook remarked quietly: "Make as little as you can of this and don't say anything disagreeable about Peary."

Peary's Men Turned Out. Dr. Cook told Captain Sverdrup and another friend the day after he had landed here that he hoped there would be no unpleasantness over supplies with the Peary party, that he had turned some of Peary's men in possession of one of his depots and had turned them out unceremoniously.

It is settled that Cook will send a ship back to bring to America the two Eskimos who accompanied him on the last days of his journey to the pole, as well as some of the party who were with him at the start of the last stage began. Captain Sverdrup may command the expedition; it is Dr. Cook's desire that he shall do so, and they conferred for several hours to-day.

Dr. Cook's purpose in bringing his Eskimos to America is to have them relate their stories of the trip to the pole. He proposes to have them examined by the Arctic Club, including the members of Peary's party, if they wish. Dr. Cook's apparent confidence in the greatest facts who were with him are only of one mind—that he is an absolute impostor, simply a man of desperate and pestilential history as one of the greatest actors.

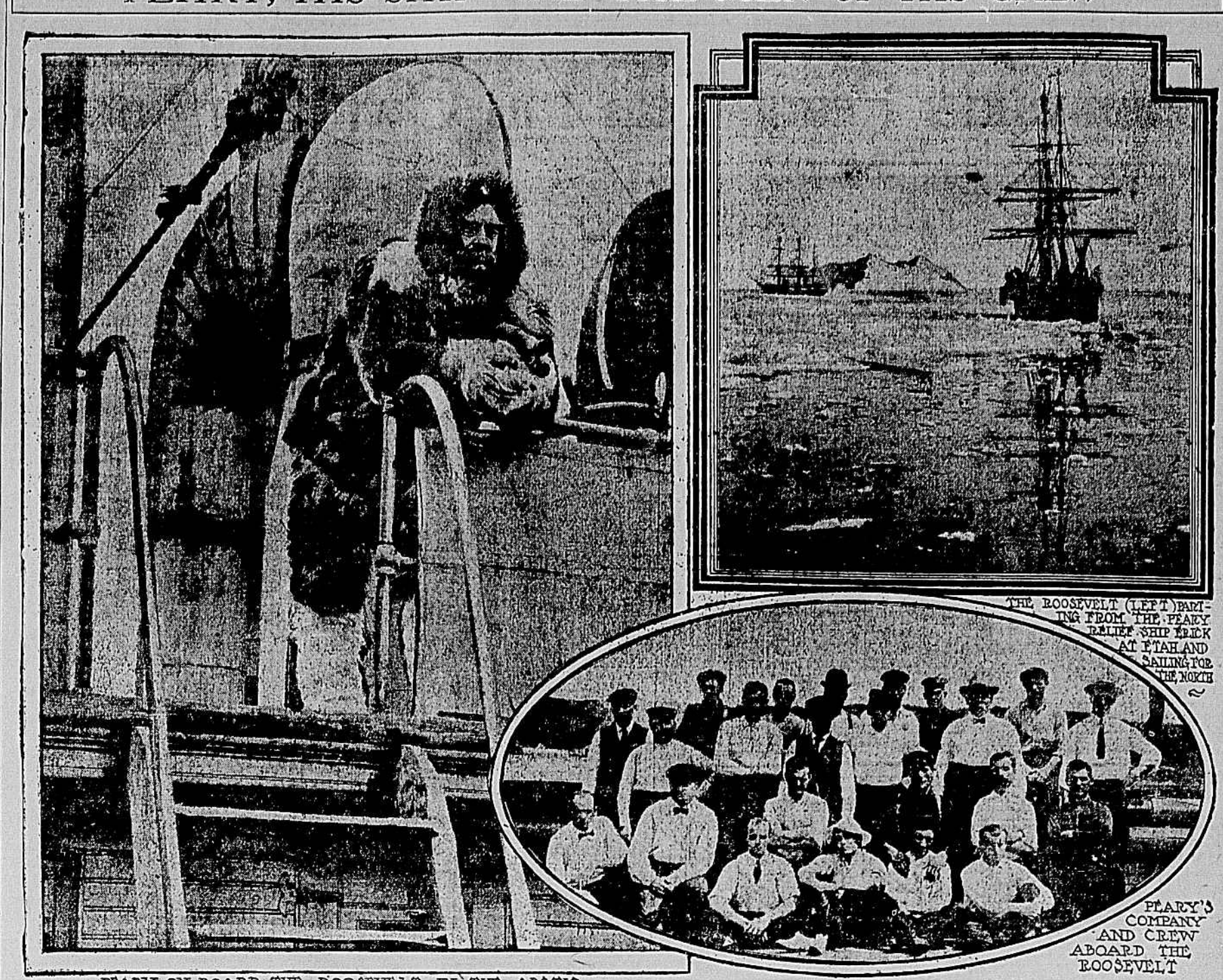
Peary a "Faker." NEW YORK, September 8.—Among the friends of Cook here who rallied to his defense to-day was Captain B. S. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic Club of America, who, in an interview, said: "Peary in making these charges is digging his own grave. He is a colossal faker, and his statements are a fabric of untruths. As soon as he sets foot in New York Mr. Bradley and myself will give out affidavits in support of our position."

"I have an affidavit stating that Peary opened Dr. Cook's trunks and took out his observations and data, and that he opened a letter Dr. Cook had written to Mrs. Cook, read it, and then sealed it up again. Peary also wrote Mrs. Cook, telling her baldly that her husband was a faker."

Peary's statement reflecting on Dr. Cook's achievement came first to the Associated Press yesterday morning, dated Indian Harbor, Labrador, the point through which he first reported his success by wireless. It had probably been delayed in transmission, and read as follows:

"I have called the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole. This is authentic and correct. Cook's story should not be taken too seriously. The two Eskimos who accompanied him say he went no distance north and not out of sight of land. Other members of the tribe corroborate their story."

PEARY, HIS SHIP AND THE MEN OF HIS CREW



PEARY ON BOARD THE ROOSEVELT IN THE ARCTIC

LIE HURLED BY PEARY AND FOUNDATION LAID FOR WRANGLE UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY

The lie was hurled yesterday concerning the discovery of the North Pole and the foundation laid for a controversy unparalleled in history. Commander Robert E. Peary is making uncertain progress southward off the coast of Labrador in his ship, the Roosevelt, but there came from him yesterday a message as direct as his homeward journey has been slow. It charges the veracity of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, and further complicates a situation which the whole world is discussing.

In effect Peary discredits Cook's claims with the intimation that he has written and given other satisfactory evidence that Peary took his stores, perhaps believing him dead.

At Copenhagen, Dr. Cook, shown his rival's statement last night, stood by his guns, and calmly asserted that his records would sustain him. To prove his right of discovery before the entire world beyond a shadow of doubt, he announced that he would dispatch a ship to Greenland and bring to America his Eskimo companions.

Then with their testimony and his data, he declares that he will stand ready to face all detractors.

At Battle Harbor. In the meantime, Peary continues his homeward journey on the ice-scarred Roosevelt, and was last night at Battle Harbor, Labrador, still more than 400 miles from North Sydney, Cape Breton, the objective point of the homeward cruise through the Strait of Belle Isle.

Cook is in New York, and Mrs. Peary has left her home in Maine on her way to join her husband at North Sydney. Though pressed for a statement, Mrs. Cook declined absolutely to say anything concerning her husband.

By those who received word of Dr. Cook's discovery with skepticism, Commander Peary's challenge was received with gratification by those who had been neutral. It came as another surprise in a series of remarkable happenings, while to Dr. Cook's supporters it was a signal for war.

Cook, if his plans do not miscarry, will sail for the United States on Sunday next, and will arrive here by September 21. By that time Commander Peary will have reached home, but no one has yet suggested the possibility of a dramatic meeting of the two.

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While Peary's assertion is of a nature that makes Dr. Cook's position one of defense, the Brooklyn explorer yet has supporters both at home and abroad. Many of the continental scientists are marking time pending developments, while those who have formed no decided opinions in this country have assumed a similar stand.

Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale, honorary president for life of the Arctic Club of America, of which both Peary and Cook are members, telegraphed to New York yesterday as follows:

"I believe that both Cook and Peary have reached the pole."

Dr. Thomas S. Dredrick, of Washington, N. J., who was surgeon of the Peary expedition of 1908-1909, promptly came to the support of Dr. Cook to-day. He said:

"The charges (referring to Peary's statement) may lessen Dr. Cook's standing in popular estimation until his defense can be heard, but the scientific world will be affected only by scientific discrepancies. Dr. Cook will undoubtedly have scientific records and observations without Eskimo proof."

"If Eskimo proof is needed, there are enough admirers of fair play in the world to send impartial interpreters to the tribe."

The Eskimo character, Dr. Dredrick is inclined to think them unreliable, with a temperament which would lead him to agree for auxiliary sake and because of immediate benefit with a man on the spot having a ship.

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loaded with what is most dear to an Eskimo's heart. This would be especially true," argues Dr. Dredrick, "if their former benefactor had departed homeward, as Cook did, on a sled, with no halo of a ship's prestige."

"Suppose Cook next year went up and distributed presents, as ships do, and asked if his rival had gotten out of sight of land, and they said, 'No, what matter would it make to the public?'"

Others May Be Heard. "Other impartial parties may yet be heard from. The whalers which ar-

rive at Dundee this fall may also know what the Eskimos say."

With the Roosevelt at Battle Harbor last night, Commander Peary should reach Red Bay, about sixty-five miles down the coast, easily by to-day, while he can get details of his expedition on the wires.

The progress of his ship from Indian Harbor southward has been extremely erratic. First delayed at Indian Harbor by rough weather, and hampered, in addition, by lack of fuel, the Roosevelt has literally crawled homeward, and news of her progress has been meagre, and at times unreliable. This

back a scintilla of evidence discrediting him.

The first thing Peary's friends will want explained is the obvious discrepancy in the stories told by Cook and J. R. Bradley, his backer. Dr. Cook, in his original account of the dash to the pole as published in the Herald and the Times-Dispatch on September 2, said: "The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in Arctic seas. The yacht Bradley arrived at the limits of the navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found favorable to launch a venture for the pole. John R. Bradley, liberally supplied from the yacht with suitable provisions for local use, and my own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose of Arctic travel."

After Cook's critics had begun to express doubts about the possibility of reaching the pole without a special equipment for a polar expedition, Mr. Bradley, the banker, came forward with cancelled checks and other papers intended as evidence that "it was for a polar quest and not for a pleasure excursion that the yacht which went from Gloucester was fitted."

Cook himself, in answering his critics was quoted later, so the Peary supporters point out, with having said that the expedition was organized on "a scientific basis," and that the "calculations as to food supplies were based on the experience" of those who had preceded Cook in searches for the pole.

Contradicts His Backer. In his latest statement, in the Palace Concert Hall at Copenhagen, Dr. Cook, however, seems to contradict his backer absolutely. He said then: "A compact was made with John R. Bradley to embark on an Arctic expedition. Mr. Bradley furnished the funds and to me was entrusted the organization and equipment, all of which was prepared at Gloucester, Mass. A strong American fishing schooner was fitted with a motor, covered for ice and loaded down with suitable supplies for a prolonged period."

"The discovery of the pole was not in our program. This was a later extension of a favorable opportunity for a voyage along the coast of Greenland, which the expenditure of \$100,000 and the services of an army of men could not have provided."

Besides the apparent discrepancy between Dr. Cook and his backer Peary's friends will want Dr. Cook to explain in detail why he made the dash for the pole with only Eskimos as his companions.

Peary's friends are certain that he will have the word of at least one and probably two or three white men to back up his achievement.

SUMMER WEARINESS—Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves the languor, exhaustion and nervousness of summer.

QUESTION IS NOW ONE OF V. RACITY

collected by H. L. Bridgman's secretary to-day contained news of Harry Whitney. It was dated from Indian Harbor, and read: "Took Whitney on board at Etah. Cook gone to Copenhagen. Met Jeanie off Saunders Island August 23. Coaled North Star Bay. Whitney went on board Jeanie. Parted company after 24th."

Whitney is the young Arctic hunter from New Haven, who went up north on the Erik last summer, and remained at Etah to enjoy some walrus hunting. It is to him that Dr. Cook says he has entrusted part of his valuable records by which he expects to prove that he reached the pole. Dr. Cook has said since he arrived in Copenhagen that this dividing of his records was chiefly a matter of precaution, as he believed that his claim could be established by the data which either carried. He has said also that he expected Whitney back in the United States sometime in October.

Knew of Cook's Claim. According to Peary's message, Whitney was on board the Roosevelt as late as August 24. In the light of Cook's statement, Whitney must have had on Peary's own ship the records by which Cook hoped to prove to the world that he had reached the top of the world. Peary's friends pointed yesterday to this message as evidence that the lieutenant was fully informed of Cook's claim and of his start for Copenhagen. The Jeanie is a relief ship that was fitted out to go to Whitney's aid, and to take coal to the Roosevelt. It is presumed that the Jeanie, after Whitney boarded her, went on to Etah, where she was to put ashore Mrs. Wallace, the youngest Eskimo who is the sole survivor of several who were brought to this country by Peary ten or twelve years ago. Cook's supporters were quick to resent yesterday any suggestion that Peary's friends were responsible for the sailing of the Jeanie. They declared that Secretary Bridgman, of the Peary Arctic Club, had given the impression that that oration of the relief ship. They added that Whitney's family had paid for the Jeanie and that a brother-in-law of the hunter had furnished the cash necessary for the trip.

Drawing Fine Lines. This quibbling about the Jeanie is a pretty good indication of the way the wind is blowing in Arctic research circles hereabouts. The Pearys and the Cookites are drawing mighty fine lines, and are getting ready for a catch-as-catch-can tussle at every point. Peary's supporters are confident that they will be able to make out a good case against Cook's claim, even if their leader should not bring

GREAT RAILROADS IN NORFOLK FIGHT

(Continued From Page One—Column 1.)

zens whom they represent. They maintain that if the city had no right to lease the property originally, the entire waterfront involved should revert to the corporation of Norfolk.

It is pointed out that the city at present has no free wharfage, and that the present returns from the leases do not amount to 10 per cent. of what the property would bring if leased to-day. So far as the legal side of the question is concerned, the committee of citizens has every assurance of success. Some of the ablest lawyers in the State have been consulted, and they say there is little doubt but that the city can eject the present tenants. This view is also shared by the City Attorney, J. F. Duncan, whose legal opinions carry weight in the entire Tidewater section.

This opinion is given added weight by the fact that Frick and Williams, it is said, have a bill already drawn to file against prominent lessees on the Town Point property. It is highly probable that this suit will be filed very shortly, and that litigation, which will ultimately reach the Supreme Court of the United States, will begin.

FOR SKIN DISEASES

A Treatment That Costs Nothing Unless It Provides Satisfactory Relief.

We have a grayish-white ointment with a pleasant odor that is clean to use, which we believe is the best known remedy for the relief of skin diseases. It is especially efficacious for overcoming eczema in all its various forms, ring worm, acne, pimples, blotches, insect bites, tetter, certain forms of ulcers, sores and wounds. It is strong, antiseptic, cleansing, soothing, and healing. It stops all itching and burning caused by skin eruptions.

We want you to try Rexall Eczema Ointment. The first application gives a refreshing sense of relief, and because of its germ destroying power it eradicates the germ or parasite which causes eczema and many other eruptions. It quickly allays the inflammation, gives protection to the inflamed surfaces, and helps restore healthy tissue. It is particularly active in relieving skin ailments peculiar to children. You certainly cannot lose anything by trying it. We would not dare make this offer except we were positive Rexall Eczema Ointment will satisfy you. Remember you can only obtain it at our store. Polk Miller Drug Co., 324 East Main.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Increasing cloudiness with showers Thursday and Friday; light, variable winds; warmer place.

North Carolina—Showers and warmer Thursday; Friday probably showers; light, variable winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Temperature, 8 A. M.	60
Humidity	100
Wind, direction	N. E.
Wind, velocity	4
Weather	Rain
Barometer	30.08
12 noon temperature	70
3 P. M. temperature	75
Maximum temperature	77
P. M.	75
Minimum temperature up to 6	60
P. M.	68
Normal temperature	78
Deficiency in temperature yesterday	8
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	251
Accum. excess in temperature	95
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	3.47
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1	3.65

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

At 8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.	Weather.
Asheville	68 Rain
Atlanta	72 Rain
Baltimore	68 Rain
Buffalo	72 P. Cloudy
Chillicothe	70 P. Cloudy
Chicago	72 Rain
Cincinnati	72 Cloudy
Cleveland	72 Cloudy
Hatteras	72 Clear
Jacksonville	78 Rain
Kansas City	78 Rain
Memphis	80 Clear
Mobile	78 Rain
New Orleans	82 Rain
Oklahoma City	84 Clear
Pittsburg	72 Cloudy
Raleigh	68 Rain
Savannah	78 Rain
Norfolk	76 Clear
Tampa	80 Cloudy
Washington	70 Clear
Yellowstone	64 Rain

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....5:47	September 9, 1909.
Sun sets.....6:28	HIGH TIDE.
Moon rises.....12:24	Morning.....12:24
	Evening.....5:18